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FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1918

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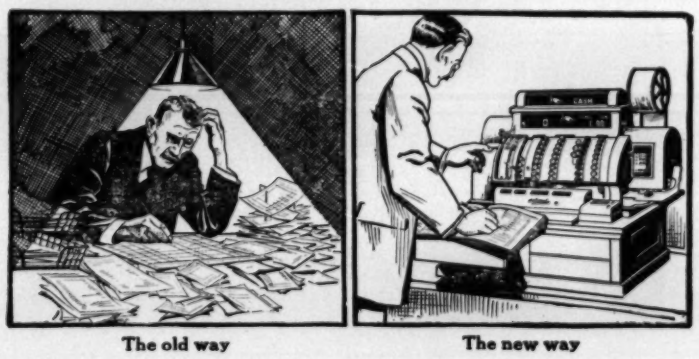

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Notes of the Week

Quoting the President

AMERICAN democracy is to be celebrated on the fourth of July by parades to be held in various cities throughout the country. Foreign born citizens, who now enjoy the American democracy still denied to American women, are to take important parts in the celebrations. The managers of the Philadelphia parade have announced as the feature of their celebration the carrying of banners inscribed with quotations from President Wilson's speeches and writings. If they do not wish to make their own researches they could be quite safe in choosing the quotations which were carried and arrested last summer on suffrage banners. The suffragists choose with care the finest things the President had said about democracy. The Philadelphians would be safe in carrying these words as long as they went no further than to talk of democracy. The trouble about the pickets was that they demanded that these words be put into effect.

The fourth of July celebrations carry little significance for women as long as the Senate continues to delay action on the suffrage amendment.

Some Presidential Appointments

ON July first President Wilson made two appointments which show how radically his views concerning women and politics have changed in a short time. He appointed another man in the place of Judge Mullowny—the judge who last summer rendered most of the decisions against the suffrage pickets, imposing upon them sentences ranging from three days to six months in prison last year. The President indicated no disapproval of Judge Mullowny's treatment of women asking for justice. Indignation and dissatisfaction were manifested by women all over the country at that time. Now the Presidential disapproval is shown.

The other appointment of the President showing his trend toward liberalism in regard to women is the appointment of Miss Kathryn Sellers judge of the juvenile court of the District of Columbia. For the first time a woman has been appointed to hold a judicial office in the District.

Why does not the President, since he sees the value of women to the state, insist that the Senate pass the suffrage amendment immedaitely? He has shown by his appointment of a woman as judge that he wishes the active participation of women in politcal affairs.

States Pour in to Senate Demand for Action on Suffrage

THE state conventions of the Democratic and Republican parties were held recently in Idaho. The platforms of both parties adopted planks favoring the passage of the federal suffrage amendment. The Socialist Party always endorses national suffrage. Senator Borah in opposing the amendment at this time does so in spite of the express demand of all the people of his state as represented by political organizations. He and Senator Wadsworth are the only two senators from full suffrage states to defy the people whom it is alleged they represent in Congress.

The Non-Partisan League of Idaho in convention with the State Federation of Labor at a huge official state conference unanimously endorsed the national suffrage amendment and embodied a plank for its passage and ratification. Resolutions were sent from the conference to President Wilson asking him for immediate favorable action on the suffrage amendment, and to Senator Borah, urging him to vote for it.

Both the Democratic and Republican conventions meeting this week in South Dakota adopted resolutions requesting the Senate to pass the suffrage amendment at once.

The New York State Democratic Committee in session at the Knickerbocker Hotel last week passed a resolution calling on the Senate to respond to the President's appeal for the immediate passage of the amendment.

THE Democratic state convention of Connecticut adopted a plank declaring that, "as a matter of justice to the women of the nation, and in conformity with the action of the Democratic National Committee, strongly supported by the President and the Administration, we indorse the federal woman suffrage amendment, and upon its submission to the state, pledge ourselves to work for its prompt ratification by the legislators of Connecticut."

The Resolution Committee sent a telegram to Senator Jones urging the amendment. On the very day this convention was meeting the two Republican Senators from the state were opposing the amendment in the Senate. McLean was paired against the measure and Brandegee was making a speech against it.

Resolutions Opposing Federal Amendment Withdrawn in Louisiana Legislature

THE two resolutions introduced last week in the Louisiana legislature, the first memorializing other Southern states to favor state suffrage for women and oppose suffrage by federal amendment, and the second petitioning Congress to defeat the national suffrage resolution, were withdrawn on June 25, following an appeal made to the House federal relations committee by Mrs. Lydia Wickliffe Holmes, state chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, an organization maintained to work for suffrage by both state and federal methods.

"I represent in Louisiana 3 000 women working both ways for suffrage," said she. "Seeing a majority of the men were in favor of state suffrage, we have worked here to obtain the passage of the state suffrage bill. While I was in Washington I succeeded in having President Wilson send a telegram to the Louisiana legislature asking for woman suffrage. I have no hesitancy in saying this message brought us the votes which put over the suffrage amendment in the legislature.

"I can't see where the adoption of the Powell or Smith resolutions would do anything but place us in a curious light in Washington. I ask you not to place us in the light of being ungrateful. The President has said we should stand as one Democratic nation."

Mrs. Holmes concluded with the declaration the adoption of the resolutions would have no effect any way "because suffrage is sure of being granted in Washington."

Three Groups of Women Endorse Amendment

A FEW days before the Senate once more failed to take a vote on the suffrage amendment after bringing it up for discussion, three groups of women in states with all Senators opposed, passed resolutions asking for the passage of the measure. The conventions of the Federation of Women's Clubs in North Carolina and Kentucky both sent in resolutions to the Senate. This action on the part of Southern club women is important because they represent the largest groups of organized women in the South. The North Carolina federation represents 7,500 women and that of Kentucky 45,000.

The National League of Women Workers at the final session of its biennial convention telegraphed to the Senate endorsing the amendment. This organization is composed of women workers throughout the country.

Suffrage Picket Employed by War Department

MISS Margaret Fotheringham, the teacher who was dismissed by the Buffalo school board because of her arrest for picketing the White House, is now in the employ of the War Department as a dietician and expects soon to be serving with the army in France.

King George's Praise for Women

KING George V spoke in the following high terms of the work of British women in the army when he made an address to 3,000 of them:

"The great sacrifices the women have made upon the battlefields, among the wounded and dying, in the munitions production and other vital industries will, with God's help, not have been made in vain."

Just as we are about to celebrate the anniversary of the declaration of the American colonies against the tyranny of King George III, American women realize with shame that the women subjects of his successor, King George V, have already obtained that liberty for which our revolution was fought and for which American women are still fighting.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.

In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin, Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Reported in the Senate

Favorably, September 15, 1917.

Reported in the House

By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.

By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.

Present Status

In the Senate

On the calendar awaiting a vote.

In the House

Passed January 10, 1918.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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Stop Hoping, Mr. President, and Act

"THE services of women during this supreme crisis of the world's history," wrote President Wilson to the women of the allied nations, "have been of the most signal usefulness and distinction. The war could not have been fought without them, or its sacrifices endured. It is high time that some part of our debt of gratitude to them should be acknowledged and paid, and the only acknowledgment they ask is their admission to the suffrage. Can we justly refuse it?

"As for America, it is my earnest hope that the Senate of the United States will give unmistakable answer to this question by passing the suffrage amendment to our federal constitution before the end of this session."

It is a source of strength to women struggling to overcome without a national voting power the forces of reaction in the United States Senate, to keep in their mind the picture of the President in the White House hoping earnestly, day after day, that the Senate will do justice to women in the present session.

It seems, however, a waste of power for the President of the United States to do what women are amply able to do for themselves. What they cannot do for themselves, what only the President can do, is to wield the influence of a party leader and induce the members of his party in the Senate to act favorably on the suffrage amendment and help make it law.

It cannot be doubted for one moment that the President can secure passage of the suffrage resolution through the Senate. The amendment lacks exactly two votes of the necessary two-thirds' majority. The President can win these votes without the slightest difficulty. He can do many things for this bill which he has done for other measures he said he believed in. He can formally urge its passage in a message to the Senate; he can go down to the Senate and bring his party into line, as the country has many times seen him do.

He can do a great many more things for the amendment than sit in the White House, hoping earnestly for the establishment of freedom in the United States

Half a year has gone by since the President announced his belief in the national enfranchisement of women. Half a momentous year, with the world shaken by a war which at times seems to menace the whole structure of civilization.

American women ask to be enrolled in the citizenry of the United States so that they may do their utmost in the service of their country. They must continue to ask this until it is granted. Yet, with our nation at war with the greatest military power in the world, with a million American men on the front, American women must devote themselves to the task of organizing every state in the Union, of collecting large sums of money, of sending speakers from New York to California and from Maine to Florida, urging the people to remonstrate against the refusal of the President's party to respect the principle of democracy in America. Every bit of that energy and money the President is wasting; and he will continue to waste it as long as he gives to the suffrage movement no more solid aid than his earnest hopes.

Suffrage Amendment Postponed

President Wilson Fails to Take Action Ensuring its Passage

THE fate of the suffrage amendment hung in the balance in the United States Senate on June 27. It might have passed, or failed to pass, by a single vote. Friends of the Administration hoped, and women felt they had a right to expect, after the President's eloquent words on world democracy to the women of the allied nations, that he would personally intervene; that he would come to the Capitol, as he has done before for other measures, and use every bit of his power to make justice prevail in the Senate without further heartbreaking delay. But the expected help never came. The motion to vote on the amendment was withdrawn; and the women who had crowded the galleries in the eager hope of seeing an immortal act of justice done, slowly left the Senate reflecting with undisguised bitterness on the multitude of words and the poverty of deeds that mark the Administration's dealings with the most vital problem of democracy in America.

Some Elements of Excitement in the Senate Woman's Suffrage Debate

SEN. POINDEXTER FIRED THE FIRST GUN!
-AND THEN CAME 'BILL' THOMPSON OF KANS. WHO BELIEVES THE WORLD IS WAITING ON THE SENATE!
SPEECH
SEN. WILLIAMS ENTERTAINED THE LADIES IN THE GALLERIES WITH A SHORT TALK ON "BLACK & WHITE"
SENATOR BRANDEGEE LIKENED HIMSELF AND OTHERS UNTO A RUBBER-STAMP
LEWIS, SHAFROTH AND UNDERWOOD ALL HAD THEIR 'LITTLE SAY'
LESS NOISE UP THERE!
MR PRESIDEN'
VICE PRESIDENT MARSHALL THREATENED TO CLEAR THE GALLERY!
SENATOR PENROSE CAMOUFLAGED A NOISY PURPLE TIE WITH A PALM-PHANT
MRS C.C. CATT
THE FIRST TO APPEAR IN THE SENATE WAS JAMES HAY
REED
HOW 'BOUT AN ENDURANCE TEST??
J. WADSWORTH "ROLLED" UP IN A PURPLE SHIRT
DR. ANNA SHAW
SEN. KEY PITTMAN
SEN. ELLISON SMITH "EXPLODED" JUST ONCE
SENATOR SIMMONS

From the Washington Post, June 30, 1918

When the Senate assembled at noon last Thursday, the clearest features of the legislative picture were the waiting galleries crowded with women and the Senate floor securely possessed by men. Men were met to consider what actions, what scope of life, should be permitted to women. The scene was pervaded, for the women, by an extraordinary sense of humiliation; and the actions of the men on the floor below took on a curious look of insolence, sometimes so unconscious that it was deeply and painfully amusing.

Few Senators spoke on the amendment; and their arguments for or against it aroused extremely little interest in the patient galleries. Interest was concentrated on checking polling slips, and on noting the whispered interviews of the suffrage or the anti-suffrage Senators with their lieutenants or with colleagues still classed as "doubtful." The question of the moment was, Will the amendment pass or will it not?—and in spite of the outcome of the day, that fact represented an immense advance made by the suffrage movement since the time (not so very long ago!) when Senators had to be greatly praised for a speech proving that the vote in the hands of women would not harm the country nor alter the fundamental character of Womanhood.

There was little complacency observable on the Senate floor last Thursday. Anti-suffrage Senators looked nervous and worried; suffrage Senators looked nervous and worried. Obviously the vote, if it came, would be a "near thing;" one side was as badly frightened as the other. But they were frightened. That was extremely comforting.

The Republican Senators looked considerably more easy in their minds than the Democrats. They could afford to. They had three-fourths of their membership solidly pledged to support the suffrage amendment. The fight against the amendment was made entirely by Democrats and was met almost entirely by Democrats. The Republicans, for the most part, sat silent. They were ready to vote. They left the quarelling, with the responsibility, to the Democratic side of the Senate chamber.

The actual strength the amendment could command on that particular day is still doubtful. One Senator, a Republican, Senator Sutherland, of West Virginia, announced for the first time that he would support the amendment. That gave the measure 33 Republican votes, out of 44; while 29 Democrats, out of 52, are pledged in favor of it. Sixty-two votes have been publicly promised to the amendment. Sixty-four would be necessary if every Senator were present and voting. But there are still uncertain Senators. They will not tell suffragists, they will not tell their colleagues, just what they are going to do. Moreover, it is undeniable that when the vote is finally taken, if the first half of the roll call looks like a suffrage victory, the second half will look very much better.

So encouraging was the prospect that Senator Jones, of New Mexico, who looks after the amendment on the Democratic side, proposed to push the matter to a vote. He asked Senator Chamberlain, who had in charge the "unfinished business" of the Senate—a military appropriations bill—if he would be willing to have the measure laid aside until the suffrage amendment was "disposed of."

Senator Chamberlain refused, with a short oration on the need of raising money for the army. Neither Senator Chamberlain, who, he says, has "always been an ardent supporter of the proposed amendment," nor any other Senator, mentioned the anomaly of indefinitely disfranchising women because it was so necessary to tax them for the maintenance of world democracy.

In spite of his refusal, Senator Jones made a formal motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Resolution 200, the federal suffrage amendment. At this point the energetic leader of the little anti-suffrage group, Senator Underwood, of Alabama, called attention to the fact that any delay in passing an army appropriation bill would "seriously injure the progress of the war." He then announced that he and his group would obstruct the woman suffrage amendment if an attempt was made to take a vote upon it that day.

The excuse offered by Senator Underwood for this extraordinary interference with legislation in war time was that one of his colleagues, "a friend of long standing, sick and desperately sick, in a hospital at Baltimore," as the Senator emotionally said, wished to pair with two suffrage Senators, but could not find even one Senator who would withhold his vote on this public issue as a personal favor to Senator James.

This "pairing" issue was obviously a mere pretext for blocking action, and a very transparent one—the debate made that perfectly clear. "Upon this question," said Senator Jones, of New Mexico, "I would be unwilling to pair with anybody under any circumstances, and if I am unwilling to pair with anybody under any circumstances on this question, then I am unwilling to ask any of my colleagues in the Senate to do a thing which I would not myself do;" and Senator Shafroth added, very sensibly, "The matter of pairs is something that is dependent entirely upon the importance of the matter under consideration. . . . It is not a question of friendship or lack of friendship. . . . Because I think that this is a most important measure, because I think it towers over any other measure before the Senate, why should I be censured by anybody for failing to make a pair with some other Senator? . . . No one deeply interested in any measure should be criticized if he insists on voting for the measure he thinks so important."

But Senator Underwood had clearly come to the conclusion that a vote taken on that day would probably be successful. He proceeded to filibuster against it, powerfully aided by Senator Reed, of Missouri, who promptly began a speech lasting two solid hours, while the advocate of haste in army legislation, Senator Chamberlain, placidly beamed upon him from the front benches.

To the surprise of the women, who were greatly encouraged to see that the opposition feared to allow a vote, Senator Jones withdrew his motion to proceed to the consideration of the suffrage amendment, "with the understanding," he added, "that after the supply bills are out of the way, this matter will be again brought before the Senate and will be kept before the Senate in the face of any attempt to recess for the summer."

It was evident to the watching galleries that the anti-suffrage Senators were relieved and that the suffrage Senators were also relieved, to have the vote postponed. The issue was very close. One vote either way would decide it, and there were a number of doubtful factors on the Senate floor. It looked like a suffrage victory, but there was a chance against it; and the suffrage Senators were not willing to take chances on the all-important final decision in the middle of the session, with a number of months to run and the suffrage forces steadily strengthening.

The real danger in the situation last Thursday was that the amendment lacked two votes of a two-thirds' majority with every Senator present. Two more votes would have made victory prompt and certain. These votes (thought a nation of women) the President could have won if he had put forth a fraction of his strength. On June 27 he did not choose to do it.

"A Little Group of Willful Men"

By Lucy Burns

IT is significant of something that a group of Democratic Senators dare to stand up in the Senate and threaten obstructive tactics, in plain words a filibuster, against legislation which is supposedly supported heart and soul by President Wilson. Senators Underwood and Reed did not try to conceal the character of their opposition. They admitted frankly that they would indulge in time-killing parliamentary tactics and that they would oppose physical endurance to the taking of a vote on the woman's suffrage amendment.

It is not so many months ago that President Wilson dealt with a minority of the Senate in a manner so drastic and spectacular that it has left a phrase which will for many years be current in the language of congressional activities. The minority were denounced as "a little group of willful men."

As a matter of fact, that particular minority was not engaged in a filibuster. Its members did not even threaten to oppose physical endurance to legislative action. The members of that group sought an opportunity for discussion, within reasonable time limits, of an important piece of legislation, namely the arming of merchant ships by a nation not at war. No threat was made on that occasion such as the threat made by Senator Reed last Thursday in beginning his filibuster against the suffrage vote. That minority never "noted the absence of a quorum" or demanded a time-consuming roll-call. Yet the lightnings from our executive Sinai blasted them where they stood and their political places knew them no more. They were "a little group of willful men."

They were admittedly a progressive, liberal, forward-looking group of radicals; but they were politically destroyed because the chariot of Executive Dictatorship wished a clear road for the war.

Perhaps that was right. Perhaps that was necessary. In any case it was a marvelous example of what power may be wielded by a President in war time when he sets his hand to wield that power.

But then the President was in earnest. Nobody could have doubted that. That legislation was something really near to his heart. He was not at that time rendering lip service for political or other considerations.

What is the difference, Mr. President, between that "little group of willful men" which sought an opportunity to discuss a measure which might, without other action by Congress, have plunged the country into war, and this "little group of willful men"—who happen incidentally to be all members of your party, Mr. President, and who are threatening physical obstruction to a measure which involves merely *fundamental democracy?*

Some Senators on Woman Suffrage

Mr. Poindexter of Washington: The entire West is intensely interested in the outcome of the vote in the Senate on the amendment to the constitution giving women the right to vote.

Mr. Poindexter: The suffrage has not in any respect changed the nature of women.

Mr. Thompson of Kansas: While suffrage has not been heretofore considered a party question, it will be well for a Senator to ask himself and his colleagues the question, How can my party stand against votes for women and yet expect women with votes to support my party?

Mr. Thompson: There is a practical political side to this question: Every Senator knows that if the amendment does not pass now, woman suffrage will continue to be a live issue in the congressional and senatorial elections this year.

Mr. Brandegee of Connecticut (quoting the chairman of the Constitutional League): This attempted compulsion of states opposed to political suffrage for women is not democratic. It is German.

Mr. Brandegee: It (the amendment) would absolutely deprive the state of the right to limit the suffrage to males.

Mr. Shafroth of Colorado: Does not the Senator believe that the just powers of the government are derived from the consent of the governed? . . .

Mr. Brandegee: Mr. President, all this talk about striking the manacles and the shackles off the limbs of the enslaved women of this country is perfect tommyrot. That is all there is to it.

Mr. Shafroth: If we are not to recognize that fundamental principle of government which is the foundation of our Republic, what are we fighting for over in Europe?

Mr. Brandege: I think to make the world safe for the Democratic Party.

Mr. Shafroth: The Senator will find it is making it safer for democracy, and you cannot make it safer for democracy if you refuse to extend this "privilege" to women.

Mr. Brandegee: That argument does not convince me, Mr. President.

Mr. Owen of Oklahoma: Mr. President, the term "privilege" seems now to be accepted as the proper vernacular in dealing with this right of suffrage, but I think that the Senator is not justified in calling it a privilege, because if there is a moral right it is for a human being who is of age to have a voice in the government by which his life and liberties are controlled.

Mr. Brandegee: Mr. President, this question of moral rights is beyond me.

Recent Suffrage Gains and How We Have Made Them

By Abby Scott Baker

MUCH work has been done for the woman suffrage amendment in the states and in the Senate, since the resolution passed the House of Representatives on January 10. There can be no question that the result has been a strengthening of the position of the amendment all along the line.

Among the first rewards of effort was the action of the two national executive committees of the two great political parties. On February 11 the Democratic National Executive Committee, after a referendum vote of the National Democratic Committee, led off with a resolution endorsing the Susan B. Anthony amendment and urging its speedy passage through the Senate, while Miss Martin outside the door awaited the opportunity to urge action upon them. "This resolution is an expression of the Democratic Party which can speak for it between national conventions," Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, one of the most influential men on the executive committee, wrote on February 13 to the secretary of the Pennsylvania Branch of the Woman's Party. "In the resolution we spoke officially for the party. Our personal views might not influence Senators much, but the voice of the party will." In June the Democratic National Congressional Committee followed the lead of the Executive Committee.

On February 12, the Republican National Executive Committee passed a resolution commending the favorable suffrage record of Republican Representatives in Congress, before the proponents of the resolution could get before the committee to speak. Surely a breathless change from the Republican and Democratic Resolutions Committees in Chicago and St. Louis in the old days of June, 1916! In fact there never was anything like the Republican and Democratic Executive Committees since the treed coon said, "Don't shoot, Colonel! I'm coming down." Beside passing a resolution in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment the Republican Executive Committee transacted other business. The committee elected a new chairman, Mr. Will H. Hays, of Indiana. Since his election Mr. Hays also has endorsed the amendment and has urged Republican Senators to support it. It is largely through his efforts that Republican leaders have talked for woman suffrage and agitated in the Senate for the passage of the amendment.

Mr. Hays has been an important channel of enlightenment to his party. Colonel Roosevelt has done brilliant and steadfast service with the Republicans, as have Senator Gallinger, Senator Curtis, Colonel William Boyce Thompson and others. In fact, one of the most hopeful signs of the times is the recent admission in ever widening circles of the Republican Party that a tenable claim to the credit for passing an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women may prove a political asset of much importance. Long before January 10 last, the Woman's Party proved the importance of this issue to the Democrats!

Alice Paul
National Chairman, National Woman's Party

Since January the Womans' Party has expended much effort on the state sectors of the "made in America" war for democracy against autocracy. The state work has been hard work and desperately expensive work, but nothing else could take its place. Among its results are resolutions from six legislatures urging the Senate to pass the amendment; and petitions signed by two-thirds of the Texas legislature and by large numbers of the legislators of Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware to the same effect. The governors of twelve states whose Senators were opposed or doubtful have urged the passage of the amendment on state, national, international, personal, political, patriotic, warlike, and peaceful grounds. All the large conventions meeting since January, including the Biennial of the Federation of Women's Clubs and the American Federation of Labor, and large numbers of political gatherings, such as the Republican and Democratic state conventions in Indiana and Idaho; the Democratic convention in New York, many of the New York Republican county committees, and the Democratic convention in Connecticut have endorsed the federal amendment and urged speedy action. Meanwhile the press department has ably seconded the legislative and political departments and started newspaper campaigns in obdurate Senators' own home towns.

In the Senate itself much has been accomplished. The date for a vote has twice been set, once for May 10 and once for June 27. The postponement of the vote on these occasions was, of course, a keen disappointment to suffragists throughout the country. Nevertheless the resulting publicity made the position of the amendment very clear to the country. More evident than ever was the responsibility of the Democratic Party for the blocking of this legislation. On May 10 Senator Curtis announced that two-thirds of the Republicans were ready to support the amendment. On June 27 it was known that there had been a gain for the amendment in the Republican ranks, and that three-fourths of the Republican Senators were now pledged to its support.

It was current gossip at the Capitol that Senator Curtis' statement on May 10 threw a small bomb into the ranks of the opposition. It was whispered that the Democratic high command felt the party had laid itself open to an offensive in the coming congressional campaign that it could ill afford to sustain. Whether there was truth in these rumors or not, it is certainly true that there was immediately apparent an increased activity for the amendment in Democratic circles. A new date for a vote, June 27, was tentatively set. Delegations from the Woman's Party were received by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the

Continued on Page 14

Comments of the Press

Let the President Insist

WE have all due appreciation of President Wilson's recent publication of the fact that "as for America, it is his earnest hope that the Senate of the United States will give an unmistakable answer to this question (the enfranchisement of women) by passing the suffrage amendment to the federal constitution before the end of this session." It is nevertheless impossible to forget that in cases where the President has been actuated by something stronger than "hope," he has had no difficulty whatsoever in seeing to it that the Senate passed any bill he had in mind. Indeed, the extremely agile manner in which the Senate jumps through hoops for Mr. Wilson has not yet ceased to be a matter of astonishment to the American people.

The fact is that after putting the Susan B. Anthony amendment through the House, the Republicans stand ready and anxious in the Senate to cast a four-fifths vote for suffrage at any moment. While, on the other hand, the Democrats —aping the familiar symbol of their party—debate and delay and continue to balk at the measure which proposes to establish at home the democracy for which we are fighting abroad.

When the Republicans started the most recent debate for a vote on the suffrage question on June 6, Senator Shafroth of our own suffrage state pled for a delay because his party had not been able to find the necessary three votes to assure passage of the amendment. . . .

With only three votes necessary to make women "people" in the United States, it will be to the everlasting glory of the Republican Party if they put suffrage "over the top" at this session by securing those three votes among their own members. It is, to be sure, the Democrats' serious responsibility—but it is equally the Republicans' glorious opportunity.—*Colorado Springs (Col.) Gazette, June 19, 1918.*

Tapping at Woodrow's Door

WOODROW Wilson is face to face with another opportunity—or, at least, he will be if he will only open the door.

He has not made the most of his opportunities in the past. We could point out quite a few examples to illustrate this statement, but will content ourselves with one.

During his first term the suffragists went to him and tried to interest him in the subject of woman's suffrage.

It was the opportunity of a lifetime.

No one could doubt that suffrage was coming, and that, in future years, those who helped it to come would be looked back upon with veneration —while those who rolled boulders in its way would be looked back upon with opposite feelings. Here was a chance to step in and espouse the cause and walk away with the credit—and to send his name reverberating through the centuries for having done so.

He did not hear opportunity knocking at the door.

Perhaps it was one of those rattly, windy days when it is hard to hear a knock.

Anyhow, opportunity is said to knock only once, but, if that is really her rule, which we very much doubt, she is now smashing it into smithereens for Woodrow's benefit—for here she comes tapping, tapping at his door again.

The suffrage amendment lacks a paltry two or three votes in the Senate.

The suffragists have suggested to Mr. Wilson that he appear before the Senate and address that body in behalf of the amendment.

The opportunity which he missed was better than this one—but this is the next best. By seizing it, he can take unto himself the unearned credit for having put the amendment through.

This would help his party in the congressional election and in the campaign of 1920.

It would also tend to line up a good many people in favor of his war views—especially if in his address he linked the matter up with the war and stated that in order to be looked upon as sincere in our desire to enforce democracy abroad we must adopt at least a few phases of democracy at home.

Roundabout indorsement of the amendment, by means of private letters, is not sufficient. A frontal presentation of the question to the Senate is needed.

One of these days the amendment will be brought to a vote. Woodrow had better hurry—before opportunity loses her patience and ceases to tap at his door.—*Milwaukee (Wis.) Leader, June 21, 1918.*

Democrats and Woman Suffrage

ACCORDING to reports of a suffragette committee, Postmaster General Burleson told of President Wilson coming to him in behalf of the suffrage amendment, and saying, "Burleson, this must go through and I want your help." Burleson replied, "I feel that it should come by states." The President answered, "I think you are wrong about that, it should come nationally." Mr. Burleson promised "not to oppose the measure."

The women found Mr. Burleson very polite and approachable and he promised to carry their message to the President, "that the women are growing very restless and impatient under what has become an intolerable delay in the passage of the amendment resolution by the Senate."

Mrs. Bass, of the national democratic committee, promised that the vote in the Senate would take place on May 28 and June 1; and consequently the women were looking to the President and the Democratic administration to produce sufficient votes.

Secretary of War Baker said that "if it had rested with him, the measure would have passed long ago."

Secretary of Labor Wilson said, "Tell the women of the West, and South, and the whole world, that I say the amendment should pass now."

In spite of all excuses, the women hold the Democratic Party responsible for the life of their favorite measure. . . .

At the same time no Republican organization dare oppose; but rather are trying to outbid the Democrats for the honor of granting equal suffrage.

It all is proof that votes count with politicians; and women already have votes enough and to spare to make or break any party whom they will.

Women will not forgive easily any senator who attempts to impede their progress to the ballot. . . .

"Ballots for both" is the only winning policy in American politics now and henceforth.—*Patriot Phalanx, June 4, 1918.*

Pass the Amendment at Once

THE United States Senate should pass the resolution for a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage. This should be done at once. All the arguments for and against it are known. No good is served by further talk or delay. . . .

Opponents of woman suffrage now find themselves in the position of reactionaries. The trend of public sentiment is unmistakable. Doubts and fears about woman suffrage belong to the last century and to countries less democratic than America.—*Columbus (Ohio) Citizen, May 27, 1918.*

Suffrage a Political Issue

THIS amendment has already passed the House by a substantial majority, but the reactionaries of both parties in the Senate have hesitated until a point has been reached when political expediency is forcing action. Democrats have awakened to the fact that the votes of the women are a factor to be reckoned with in the congressional and other elections and that their continued refusal to do this act of justice to the unfranchised citizens will arouse resentment in the states where the women citizens already have the voice. And they are becoming aware that the Republicans have in proportion to their numbers in Congress given greater support to the women's cause than have the Democrats. That the Republicans will use this fact to its full advantage in all the suffrage states is a foregone conclusion. Therefore the vote in the Senate this week is likely to have a great influence in shaping political issues for the coming fall. . . .

Votes for women is quite as vital a war measure in the United States as it was in England, and the need for its immediate settlement is just as urgent.—*Philadelphia (Pa.) Public Ledger, June 24, 1918.*

Continued on Page 14

Victory Drive Planned for July Recess

Mrs. Caroline Kimbrough
Who Assisted the Work in Tennessee

WITH the situation in the Senate still further clarified by the spirited effort of the suffrage Senators to pass the amendment on June 27, and with the opposition reduced to two votes, the Woman's Party will take advantage of the July recess to win the support of two more Senators before Congress reassembles in August.

Senators who go home this month will meet there a renewed and powerful demand for the passage of the suffrage amendment at once.

Particular effort will be brought to bear upon Maine, Vermont and Connecticut; Delaware, North Carolina and Tennessee; Nebraska, Minnesota and Idaho.

Miss Catherine Flanagan, working with Mrs. William Ascough and Mrs. Thomas Hepburn in Connecticut, is arranging an important meeting at Simsbury at the home of Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood.

In Vermont, the state chairman, Miss Ann Batchelder, will make an automobile tour of the state, holding open-air meetings in every important town.

Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse, chairman of the Woman's Party in Maine, will tour her state by automobile, with Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, to put the case for the federal amendment before the Maine voters.

In Delaware, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles and Miss Maud Younger will devote the month to an automobile campaign covering every corner of the state.

Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson is holding meetings in North Carolina; and Miss Lucy Branham with Miss Sue White, Tennessee chairman, is touring Tennessee.

Miss Alice Henkle is co-operating with the Woman's Party branch in Nebraska; Mrs. Charles Moller is addressing labor meetings in Minnesota; Miss Margaret Whittemore is conducting a powerful suffrage offensive in Idaho.

Other states which are very actively demanding from their Senators and from the President instant passage of the amendment are Massachusetts, where Miss Rebecca Hourwich, under the direction of the state branch, is building up a powerful organization; Maryland, where Mrs. Donald Hooker, assisted by Miss Gladys Greiner, is working indefatigably with her remaining anti-suffrage Senator; and Colorado, where Miss Iris Calderhead is holding meetings planned by the state branch. Miss Elsie Hill and the New York State Committee will do active suffrage work in New York throughout July. Miss Clara Louise Rowe, in Ohio, is taking an automobile trip with Mrs. C. H. Adler to perfect the organization of the Woman's Party branch in that state.

Senator Borah Still Puzzles Idaho

IN Idaho, says the *Statesman* of June 24, "much speculation is afloat as to why Senator Borah introduced the Susan B. Anthony amendment on the floor of the Senate in 1910 and was the father of the bill that session, and now has changed his mind and is refusing to support the identical measure."

Miss Whittemore has just returned from a ten days' trip through the south and east of the state and reports the sentiment for the amendment extremely strong.

"I still feel," says Miss Whittemore, "that Senator Borah will vote right. He must. His constituents are so confident he will not desert them now. Three hundred club women of Twin Falls sat in the rain, making plans, most insistent plans, to obtain the help necessary. 'Surely he is broad enough to change his mind,' said Mrs. John W. White, president of the Twin Falls rural federation.

"The most dramatic meeting I held was at the car shops at Pocatello. C. A. Hinkley, traffic manager, closed the shops earlier and called the girls in overalls and the men—1,700 altogether. They stood on the engines, hung from the cranes, were piled up on the cabs while I told them of the need for help to give 11,000,000 women in industry a voice in their own government. When the resolution was put to them to ask Senator Borah to vote 'yes' on this measure, I am sure he must have heard their vote way down in Washington."

Miss Whittemore effected organizations for the work in three cities. In Twin Falls the following committee will act: Mrs. J. T. White, Mrs. Elma Clouchek, Mrs. Augusta Packard, Miss Jessie Warrington.

The committee at Idaho Falls is as follows: Mrs. A. V. Scott, Mrs. Edwin Holden and Mrs. Samsel. At Pocatello it is composed of the following women: Miss Mary Ingersoll, Mrs. D. W. Standrod, Mrs. C. A. Hinkley, Mrs. Charles Sumner and Mrs. D. A. Cummings.

Georgia Women Urge State Legislature to Support Amendment

MISS Lucy Branham spoke on Wednesday, June 12, before the executive committee of the Chatham County Equal Suffrage League at suffrage headquarters, Savannah. The committee approved a plan to interview the Governor of Georgia and ask his active support of the federal suffrage amendment.

On June 20, a delegation of Georgia women waited upon Governor Hugh Dorsey in his office at Atlanta and asked him to "support President Wilson in his stand for the political freedom of women" by urging the Georgia legislature to endorse a resolution addressed to the United States Senate asking for the immediate passage of the federal suffrage amendment. Governor Dorsey promised to consider the request.

At a parlor meeting held in the home of Mrs. Williard Gregory in Savannah on June 13, a resolution was passed calling on the Georgia Senators to vote for the federal suffrage amendment.

On Friday, June 14, a meeting was held in the Hotel Savannah; the Chatham county branch was present in full force. Mrs. Read, the president of the local league, presided. The meeting sent a

Miss Florence Ralston, Chairman 12th Congressional District Columbus, Ohio

telegram to President Wilson urging favorable action on the federal amendment.

Mrs. Harry Hermance of Atlanta has become a member of the legislative committee of the National Woman's Party. Mrs. Rawling, Atlanta, will act as chairman of the membership committee.

Miss Branham has created very favorable sentiment for the federal suffrage amendment in Georgia. The Savannah *Press* writes of her, "The suffrage organizer has been able to get close to the hearts of Georgians. Her success in Rome and Gainesville was very marked. The visitor is a Southerner, a Georgia tax-payer and daughter of Dr. John Branham, who sacrificed his life serving the afflicted Georgians in and around Brunswick in the yellow fever epidemic of 1894. . . . Miss Branham is a Virginian by birth, the accomplished cousin of Judge Joel Branham, of Rome. Her Georgia friends take especial pride in her record at Johns Hopkins, where she received her master's degree in history and economics, and the University of Chicago, it being worthy of note that her thesis was on The Political History of Georgia during the Revolutionary War."

Putnam Grange, Connecticut, Endorses Federal Amendment

AT its last regular meeting Putnam Grange, Connecticut, passed a resolution similar to that passed by the national and state granges, endorsing national woman suffrage.

The resolution was adopted at the urgent request of Mrs. W. J. Bartlett, grange lecturer. Mrs. Bartlett served a sixty-day term at Occoquan last summer for "picketing" the White House; the severity and injustice of the sentence aroused widespread sympathy for the suffrage amendment in Connecticut, where Mrs. Bartlett is well known and greatly beloved.

Indiana Roused by Suffrage Appeal

STIRRING talks by Miss Maud Younger, lobby chairman for the Woman's Party, and Mrs. Inez Haynes Irwin, who has returned recently from a visit to the Western battle fronts of Europe, with the election of officers, made the convention of the Indiana state branch of the Woman's Party, held on June 6 in the Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis, one of unusual interest.

Miss Younger told of the battle for the freedom of women at Washington. Mrs. Irwin gave a graphic account of the changes which have come to the women of France and England in the terrible years of war. "We must get this work done," she said, "so that all our women can be released for war service; for we are willing to give everything that we hold near and dear in winning this war, but we must see that the ideals of democracy, for which the sacrifice is made, do not perish."

The election of officers resulted in the choice of Mrs. Homer T. Burnett for president; Mrs. W. C. Bobbs, first vice-president; Mrs. Algeria Buskirk, of Newcastle, second vice-president; Mrs. A. B. Anderson, third vice-president; Mrs. Booth Tarkington, fourth vice-president; Mrs. C. S. Norton, fifth vice-president; Mrs. Alta DeLaney, secretary; Mrs. E. I. Lewis, treasurer; Mrs. Charles Hart, chairman of the membership committee; Mrs. M. B. Spellman, chairman of the suffrage committee; Mrs. Clarence Coffin, press chairman, and Miss Helen Rockwood, headquarters chairman.

"Human Fly" Does His Bit for National Suffrage in Virginia

IN Virginia, Miss Kate C. Heffelfinger has left no stone unturned in urging the passage of the suffrage amendment. On one occasion, when a "human fly" was giving an exhibition of his marvelous steeple-jack ability, she induced him to call out to the crowd in the midst of his dizzy activities, "Men and women, do all in your power to secure the passage of the suffrage amendment!"

Miss Betty Gram spoke at a meeting in the High School Auditorium at Big Stone Gap, introduced by State Senator John C. Chalkley. Later Miss Gram, again introduced by Senator Chalkley, addressed a large audience at a moving picture theatre in Big Stone Gap. Resolutions were adopted urging the passage of the federal suffrage amendment in the United States Senate.

Big Massachusetts Meetings Endorse Suffrage

ONE thousand people assembled at a stirring open-air mass meeting in Springfield on June 11. Mrs. William D. Ascough, Miss Elsie Hill and Miss Rebecca Hourwich spoke for the federal suffrage amendment. "Short's Band" played at the opening of the meeting; the speakers then talked from the band stand. The meeting sent resolutions demanding the passage of the suffrage amendment to the President and the Massachusetts Senators.

Another great open-air meeting was held in Holyoke on June 19. A cornettist, whose services were donated by Mrs. Dresnahan, called together a great crowd who listened with immense interest to Miss Hourwich's talk on the suffrage amendment. Favorable resolutions went up to Washington from the meeting.

Strong resolutions were also passed by a Northampton meeting held on June 12 in the drawing-room of Mrs. E. C. Sere, wife of the editor of the Hampshire *Gazette*. Another drawing-room meeting was held on June 18, in Springfield, at the home of Miss Emily Hinkston; and on June 20, in Dover, at the home of Mrs. Fuller.

As a result of the sentiment created by these meetings, the first and second congressional districts of Massachusetts were organized. Mrs. H. B. Bartlett, of Holyoke, will act as chairman of the first district, with Mrs. Henry Childs Warnock, of Holyoke, as vice-chairman. Mrs. Bartlett was a member of the executive committee of the Woman's Political Union of New Jersey during their 1915 campaign. She is the sister of the noted musician, Homer Bartlett. Her son is an aviator in France. Mrs. Warnock is connected by marriage with Mr. John L. Mather, formerly of the Massachusetts state legislature and a prominent and influential Republican.

The second district will have as its chairman Miss Christine Lewis, of Springfield; assisted by Miss Frances O'Keefe, vice-chairman, and Miss Emily Hinkston, press chairman. Miss Lewis is a Radcliffe graduate, and a very active member of the Hampden Teachers' Association. Miss O'Keefe is secretary of the Holbrook Lumber Company and a member of the Corporation. She is also a member of the St. Catherine's Welfare League of New York City, the first Catholic suffrage organization in the country. She was a candidate for the school board on the Democratic ticket and ran way ahead of her party, but was not elected. Miss Hinkston is a business woman. With the assistance of Miss O'Keefe and Miss Lewis, she arranged the first suffrage parade in Springfield. She founded the Suffrage Extension League, which aimed to reach professional, business, and working women.

Woman's Party Strengthens Organization in Ohio

THROUGH a series of successful drawing-room meetings the two congressional districts of Cincinnati have been completely organized. Miss Lucia Neare opened her beautiful home in Lenox Place last Tuesday evening. Other meetings in support of the federal amendment were held at the home of Mrs. Helen Ayers Shafor and Mrs. Mary D. Brite. Mrs. Charles H. Adler gave a tea to fifty women at the Alameda Apartments, for the purpose of electing officers for the first congressional district. Mrs. George B. Twitchell invited the members of the Woman's Party to a garden party at her home on Dayton street, at which time officers were elected for the second congressional district. Mrs. Adler and Mrs. Twitchell were elected chairmen of their respective districts, with ten women to assist them on each executive board.

Before leaving on their motor trip through the state, Mrs. Adler and Miss Rowe spoke in Columbus at a tea held in the Lazarus tea room on Saturday afternoon, June 29. Nearly two hundred men and women were present. Miss Rowe told of the situation in Washington and outlined the plans for ratification by the various states. Mrs. Adler spoke of the work to be accomplished by the Ohio branch before the legislature convenes in October. She made a plea for funds to finance the automobile trip, and over $500 was immediately subscribed.

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List of Contributions from June 22 through June 28, 1918

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Mrs. Nelson Whittemore	5.00
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Collections	8.93
Membership Fees	12.75
Total collected by National Headquarters	1,213.68
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	334,951.20
Total collected by National Headquarters through June 28, 1918	$336.164.88

Contributions made to Colorado Headquarters:

Mrs. S. E. Solly	10.00
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Mrs. Charles H. Adler	15.10

Contributions made to Pennsylvania Headquarters:

Through Miss Caroline Katzenstein	16.72
Mrs. G. G. Kempter	4.00
Mrs. G. O. Martin	1.00
Miss Mary H. Ingham	1.75
Total collected by State Branches	253.57
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	59,296.82
Total collected by Branches through June 28, 1918	59,550.39
Grand Total	395,715.27
Deduction: Total transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters	3,637.50
Grand Net Total	$392,077.77

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SUFFRAGIST CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING JUNE 29

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Miss Rebecca Hourwich	3
Mrs. Valentine Winters	1
Delaware Branch	1
Miss Clara Louise Rowe	21
Miss Alice Paul	3
Miss Alice Henkle	4
Miss Betty Gram	1
Mrs. Jennie M. Marshall	1
Mrs. S. H. B. Gray	1
Miss Pauline Floyd	1
Miss Kate Heffelfinger	2
Total	41

Votes for Women a War Measure

THE time has come when friends of the cause of justice for the women of the country are demanding that there shall be a show of hands in the Senate and the responsibility for further obstruction definitely fixed.—*Philadelphia (Pa.) Ledger, June 24, 1918.*

The Senate Filibuster

PERHAPS the reason Congress can vote billions of appropriations in a few hours while holding up woman suffrage for months is because the country has more dollars than Congress has sense.—*The Philadelphia Press, June 25, 1918.*

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Comments of the Press

Continued from Page 8

South Favors Federal Method

WHILE we insist that equal suffrage and universal suffrage may ultimately come through the action of the states, we recognize in the amendment now pending in Congress a more expeditious and more advantageous method of securing the desired end.—*Atlanta Georgian, June 21, 1918.*

National Campaign Won, Says Georgia Paper

TODAY we look upon the national campaign for suffrage as being as good as won. Its opponents have been driven from one point of vantage to another, have been bereft one after another of their strongest arguments and their heaviest guns. When the resolution of Congress providing for the submission of this constitutional amendment to the states is passed there will follow many months before all the states can act. But during this period the record made by suffrage in the states that have already adopted it will be a steadily continuing argument for its adoption in the nation. Those states furnish a nucleus around which the necessary two-thirds may readily be built up.—*Atlanta Georgian, June 21, 1918.*

Will the President Help?

I ASKED Miss Alice Paul the other day why the women who had been working so hard for political equality cared so much. Instantly she replied: "We care for the power that goes with it."

Men have had that power up to now. They have kept it to themselves. They have been extremely clever in making women think that the situation was right. It has taken tremendous agitation on the part of a comparatively few women to change the situation and to create another where it should be possible for the claims of women to be seriously considered. . . .

Some of the members of the National Woman's Party are fearing the worst and hoping for the best in regard to the federal amendment. They say it is possible that President Wilson will let it perish by keeping it from being brought up in the Senate. They know he does not like the idea of its being beaten there, to the discredit of the Democrats. But they believe—and this belief is what makes them hopeful—that if the President were to appeal personally to the Senate he would carry everything before him.—*John Barry, in the San Francisco (Calif.) Bulletin, June 21, 1918.*

Recent Suffrage Gains

Continued from Page 7

Navy, and the Secretary of Labor, and were promised support for the amendment. The only two remaining anti-suffragists in the President's Cabinet, the Secretary of State and the Postmaster General, experienced a change of heart. At least they received delegations from the Woman's Party and consented to accept the federal amendment as one of the President's policies.

Since May 10 the President has improved his position on woman suffrage by two great strides forward. On June 4, he wrote to the Hon. Leon Haas, Speaker of the Louisiana House, "I cannot help regarding the settlement of this question as of world-wide significance, and as affording a standard by which to judge our present interest in the complete establishment of democracy." On June 15, he said in part in response to a memorial from the French Union for Woman Suffrage transmitted from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, "As for America, it is my earnest hope that the Senate of the United States will give unmistakable answer to this question by passing the suffrage amendment to our federal constitution before the end of this session."

There can be no question that such statements from the President create an atmosphere favorable to the amendment. It is unfortunate, however, that the concrete gain to date from Presidential endorsements has been but one vote. But nothing is more certain than the fact that the President can influence members of the present Congress. When he chooses to exert his influence, he can secure the two votes still lacking to the necessary two-thirds.

For it is to two votes that the woman suffrage war of attrition has worn down the man power of the enemy. When the amendment passed the House of Representatives, eleven votes were lacking to its passage through the Senate. Nine of these have now been won.

I think it may be fairly stated that the patient strategy of the Woman's Party since January has been proved by its success. It has not been an easy strategy to hold to, in the face of the great and just impatience of women It has taken patient, strong, and wise leadership to secure to the full the results of the Woman's Party two political campaigns and of the picket protest. Probably it is only those of us who have been here in Washington observing at close range who have realized how skillful have been the tactics employed. But there can be no doubt as to the final result, if all energies are concentrated for just a little while longer upon this last drive.

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